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LITERATURE

NIETZSCHE ONCE MORE.

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE declared to a friend that people might attack or despise him, but that they would not be able to leave him out of account. So it seems. The volume of Nietzsche literature, already enormous, grows steadily—over a hundred books in German only on this topic are in the British Museum. The war has stimulated the flow, and that was to be expected. Nietzsche is before all things apocalyptic. 'Zarathustra' is the revelation of those things which were shortly to come to pass: the breaking up of the old order, with signs in the earth and in the water and in the air, and the beginning of a world so new that none of us yet knows with what it may be likened.

Interest in Nietzsche has been quickened by the charge that he is the power behind the war. In two of the Oxford pamphlets, Mr. E. Barker's 'Nietzsche and Treitschke' and Mr. Archer's 'Fighting a Philosophy', and in many other places, there will be found a statement of the case. This charge may be sometimes exaggerated. Even more so is the language of the self-appointed apostles of the Nietzschean gospel, although we confess to grave doubt about the master's recognition of these disciples. The question is how far the present mind of the German people has been due to the influence of Nietzsche—what his hold is on the youth, male and female. It is sometimes argued that this hold depends on Nietzsche's approval of German nationalism. To that it is easy to reply: Nietzsche considered the Prussians dangerous to culture; he said that even the presence of a German retarded his digestion; he poured scorn upon Treitschke and disliked Bismarck in his later years; and above all he despised

the notion of 'Deutschland über Alles' and every kind of nationalism. Nietzsche's defenders appear to think that it is enough to state these facts. In truth they are irrelevant. Even the Pope does not claim to be infallible in matters of fact. The question who as a fact is the superman or what is the race of supermen differs *in toto* from the question what the superman (or his ancestors) may claim. That is the real problem. Was the doctrine of Nietzsche, taken in its natural implications, calculated to further that *mentalité* which displayed its meaning in the bonfire of Louvain? And is there any evidence that it has had such an influence? To reply to this charge that Nietzsche preferred French culture to German is to throw dust in the eyes of the public. If he disliked the Germans, he disliked this country even more, and in one passage of the 'Nachgelassene Werke' he indicates not obscurely that England must be relieved of her Colonies, while elsewhere he prophesies that the twentieth century will be the time of great wars—wars for the dominion of the world.

Dr. Wolf in the volume on 'The Philosophy of Nietzsche' begins with a chapter which we can only call misleading. He takes the words about war used as a motto by General von Bernhardt, and tries to show that they refer only to the conflict of ideals. Nietzsche might well reply that if ideals become embodied in groups their conflict will ultimately produce war. But Nietzsche's cult of barbarism in his revolt against the respectable domesticity of academic society was carried a great deal further than this. It can be seen in nearly all the works of his third period, the 'Umwertungszeit,' and is admitted in a work on his purely biological side by M. Richter; while Dr. Georg Brandes, termed by some 'the inventor of Nietzsche,' discerns in his whole philosophy the expression of the period of Prussian dominance under Bismarck. It is vain to quote in this connexion passages from the 'Human, all too Human' volumes, which were written under the influence of Dr. Paul Rée, and are in marked contrast to both the earlier and the later period of the author.

The central point of Nietzsche's Gospel—for his whole system is a Gospel, an Evangel of Redemption—is his doctrine of the Will to Power. This, according to Nietzsche, is the sole reality, and it is embodied at its highest in the genius, the superman. Nietzsche's cult of the superman is in reality only the cult of the genius by that romanticism which he at once detested and expressed—for he was essentially a romantic. Now this conception of energy, well described by Dr. Wolf, may seem to be not unlike the *élan vital* of M. Bergson and the whole theory of creative evolution. There is, however, this marked difference: M. Bergson's theory is a theory of freedom, Nietzsche's a theory of power. Ultimately an ethic of freedom means the recognition of other beings, and leads on to the golden rule, against which Nietzsche's whole attack on herd-morality is a protest. The conception of the world as Will to

Power, and of the superman, whether represented by race or individual, tends to the denial of all kinds of justice—and in practice would lead to tyranny. It is true that Nietzsche limits his notion of force by that of distinction, and forbids the purely voluptuous life on the ground that it is *unvornehm*. It is needful then to see what the kinds of distinction are which Nietzsche admires, and we find them as follows. Petronius is put above St. Paul; Bizet is preferable to Wagner, and, above all, Dionysus to Christ. It is curious that Dr. Wolf omits all reference to this Dionysus cult—a most important element in Nietzsche's system. Cesare Borgia and the men of *virtù* of the Renaissance are taken by Nietzsche over and over again as his types of distinction. Cesare Borgia is well known to us, and he can be measured by his treacherous murder of his generals at the Sinigaglia banquet after getting them there under a safe-conduct.

It is clear that, if Cesare Borgia is to be our model, those are right who ascribe to Nietzsche that major unorthodoxy which despises all humility and pity, and will produce ultimately a very disagreeable world. ("Every idiot fancies himself an Uebermensch," said a learned German to the writer several years before the war.)

Strangely enough, it is not the barbarism of Nietzsche that is the main evil. That may be taken as a new form of the return to nature, like his hatred of bookishness—"A sedentary life is the sin against the Holy Ghost," he said in one place. What is the danger is the natural effect of the doctrine on all people and groups who have any right to think themselves superior. It seems to us beyond question that it will and does operate to deepen all contempt, to lessen every kind of sympathy for those less fortunate, and to lead to the most useless frittering even of individual gifts. For the most highly gifted person needs more, not less, of the community-sense if he is to be of the service he might be; and that is the reason for the superiority of Dostoevsky. Modify Nietzsche's bloodthirsty phrases, interpret his violence of language, reduce him to the same pallid image which his foes the German critics made of Christ; and the truth remains that his system is a system of pride pure and simple, that it teaches the worship of force, and that its motto "Nothing is true, everything is allowed," is dangerous no less to the rare than it is to the common man. Dr. Tönnies in his pamphlet on 'Der Nietzsche-Kultus' has pointed out that, however much Nietzsche himself might dislike capitalism, his system might be used by the exploiter devoid of conscience to justify his worst excesses. In truth, it must be so. As Signor Papini said in his valuable book, 'Il crepuscolo dei Filosofi,' Nietzsche's doctrine is a "dithyrambic transfiguration of evolutionary naturalism," and out of sheer naturalism you are not likely to go very far in the direction of altruism.

Dr. Wolf may be right in suggesting that Nietzsche's polemic against pity was

due to his own hyper-sensitive tenderness and to the need of overcoming this, just as his attack on morals was due to reaction against the respectable futility of people at Basle. Almost certainly his hatred of Christianity and misconception of it were due to the irritating pietistic circle of his family and friends at the little provincial town of Naumburg. The same excuse is not to be pleaded for the Nietzscheans, who for the most part have taken him up with an object which is only too obvious. Dr. Wolf complains of those who attack Nietzsche as immoralist. He seems to forget that this, not less than the Antichrist, was the name Nietzsche gave himself, and of which he made such proud boasting. His attack was directed against the Kantian notion of morality as a code, and had really little to do with Christian morals, which spring from personal loyalty, and are rather a spirit than a system. Nietzsche's theory of the historical origins of morality, "the idiosyncrasy of the decadents revenging themselves upon life," and his doctrine of Christian morals as a philosophy of resentment, are not, as Dr. Wolf seems to think, of minor but of major importance. As historical theory the 'Genealogy of Morals' and the 'Anti-Christ' are absurd; but as affording *aperçus* into the hidden selfishness which sometimes is disguised as religion, they are invaluable. Dr. Brandes, certainly no unfriendly nor Christian critic, describes all this as a caricature in the manner of the eighteenth century. In truth it was. Nietzsche was far less original than he supposed, and his writings are a whispering gallery of echoes. That, however, is not to deny them greatness.

We owe much to Nietzsche—most of all, perhaps, himself. It is strange that Dr. Wolf, who says his works need to be studied in chronological order, omits all reference to the seven volumes of the Letters, which, with Paul Deussen's 'Recollections,' and the accounts by his sister and Madame Lou Andreas, are the most illuminating guide both to the man and his philosophy. They show, among other things, how deeply ingrained in him was the military feeling; "Ich bin ein Soldat" is his cry to the last. In his chapter on Nietzsche's 'Theory of Knowledge,' Dr. Wolf seeks to set him in relation to the many similar anti-intellectualist tendencies which he heralded and influenced. He is right in speaking of Nietzsche as a critic rather than as a sceptic. His criticism of the origin of science, with its object to "enslave nature," of the evils engendered by grammar, and of the academic notion of truth will remain of value. For Nietzsche always discerns something. He is essentially a seer, and, though he does not see the whole truth, he is always illuminating to those who use him without enslavement. Moreover, he did foresee the twentieth century. When he spoke of himself as a fate, as dynamite, he said a good deal of truth; he is one of the forces that broke up the comfortable, limited, rather bourgeois world of the late nineteenth century—what in England we call Victorianism—and ushered in a

more adventurous, brighter, more variegated age, with cruder colourings, higher mountains, and more hairbreadth leaps. His cult of life was a little overdone, but it is better than the frozen respectability of academic prigs and the culture of Philistines. His gospel of heroism was precisely the same as that of the religion which he attacked; and there is little need to quarrel with the religion of valour. Even though at times Nietzsche preached it with unbalanced emphasis, it is nearer truth than the unreal vapourings of the pacifist. Even the doctrine of force might be of service, as an antidote in an age when weakness and mere amiability were overrated, as was apparently the case in the Paris described by M. Romain Rolland in 'La Foire sur la Place.'

However, it is as a prose-poet that Nietzsche will always be sure of an audience. His variegated and multifarious criticism, his facility in epigram, his terrific sincerity ("Nietzsche fut toujours la sincérité même," says a French critic), may win us for a time. To take up one of his books is like entering a gallery with pictures representing many epochs and cultures. But these pleasures we may have in others. The thrill of Nietzsche is all his own, and it is to be found at its highest in 'Also sprach Zarathustra.' Yet Nietzsche was well on his way to insanity when he placed it above anything in 'Faust' or Dante, and wrote that all the utterances of great minds if collected could not equal a single discourse of Zarathustra. It is amazing to us that Dr. Wolf should seek to deny his megalomania. One who knew him wrote that the secret of his misery and his charm was all due to the endeavour to find some substitute for the lost God in a form of self-apotheosis. This is true, and because he thought he had found it 'Zarathustra' is so great a book: it may not be, as Nietzsche says, due to an inspiration unfelt for thousands of years; but it is a book of Alpine clarity, of brilliant diamond-like flashes, and with passages like the 'Night-song' beloved of its author, which will compare with anything in literature.

Here we must leave Nietzsche. One article can only suggest ideas on so rich a topic. The study of him must, above all, be personal; he says of himself he has lived more deeply than others, and every line of his books is a proof thereof. His books are composed with his blood. So is all enduring work. Above all, Nietzsche should not be read second-hand. Let us beware of all who tell us, while we are dealing with this master of language, that he did not write what he meant. Those words of Shelley, "a wonder and a beauty and a terror," best describe him. If it is hard to find a unity in this immoralist, whose sense of mission was stronger than that of St. Ignatius, it is, perhaps, because his nature was so complex.

Dr. Wolf's book has, as we have said, its defects; but it is a careful and systematic attempt to place Nietzsche in the history of philosophy, and, on the whole, commendably free from partisanship.

Serbia: her People, History, and Aspirations. By Woislav M. Petrovitch. (Harrap & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

OUR Serbian allies have won our sincere regard and esteem, and though we have heard much of them during the past twelve months, we still, like *Oliver Twist*, ask for more. This book should therefore be welcome.

The Introduction contains some useful information regarding present-day Serbia, its physical features and its chief towns, its constitution and its army. The highly important question of access to the Adriatic is also touched on, and M. Petrovitch demonstrates clearly that the possession of "a window" on that sea is for Serbia "not a matter of mere gratification of national vanity, but the fundamental economic condition of her future prosperity." Then, in Part I., he supplies just such a history of his country as the average reader would desire to have. The early days—when the Serbs first made their appearance in the land they now hold, and in others which they hope to possess shortly—are given only in outline, but the author contrives to make the important events and one or two really great characters, such as Sava, the first Serbian archbishop, stand out clearly. Nor does he attempt to conceal the fact that in these, as in more recent days, Serbia owed many of her misfortunes to the unhappy rivalry between Serb and Serb, the spirit of intrigue, and the frequent revolts of the nobles against the rulers of their own choice. Indeed, he says quite frankly:—

"This internecine strife is an unfortunate feature of Serbian history; constantly we see energy wasted in futile dissensions among various members of ruling families, who criminally and fatally neglected national interests, in pursuit, by legitimate or illegitimate means, of their personal ambitions. Thus at all times has the Serbian nation been hindered from becoming a powerful political unit, in spite of the isolated efforts of many eminent rulers."

It is to be hoped, for her own sake as well as for the sake of her Allies, that Serbia has laid aside this spirit once and for all.

As we approach our own times the detail in the picture becomes fuller, and chaps. x. to xiv., which are devoted to events that have occurred since King Peter was called to the throne, provide a fairly complete account of the first and second Balkan Wars, and of Serbia's heroic resistance to Austro-Hungarian aggression, up to the end of last year. To expect a perfectly impartial account of these more recent events from a writer of any of the Balkan nationalities would be to expect the impossible. M. Petrovitch cannot forget that he is a Serb, and readers will do well to remember that he is also in the diplomatic service of his country. Occasionally the diplomatist and the historian clash, with somewhat unfortunate results for the history. For instance, it may be perfectly correct from the official point of view to say—as M. Petrovitch does on p. 163—that the terms of the "secret" Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912 "have not yet been made public"; but as a

matter of fact the secret is no longer a secret to-day. An English translation of the treaty, complete with "secret annex" and map, has been published in more than one pamphlet; and as this has been frequently quoted, and (to the best of the present writer's belief) never challenged, it may be taken as being correct in essentials. Nor is the trouble between the two Balkan neighbours due to the "very modest share of the eventual spoils of victory" claimed by Serbia.

The same failure to maintain perfect impartiality is observable not only in the chapters dealing with quite recent events, but also in those describing Serbia's earlier relations with Turkey. We are told (p. 124), for example, that

"on June 15th, 1862, a Turkish sergeant killed a Serbian youth at a public fountain in Belgrade, and the Serbian police commissioners who intervened were fired upon by the Turkish soldiers and killed. The Serbian population thereupon attacked the guardhouses."

But there is no word of the trouble having been caused by rioting which broke out on the occasion of what the British official reports refer to as "the Sultan's festival," and for which the Turkish garrison can hardly be held responsible. Nor do we find in this connexion any mention of the shooting of a Turk by a pandour of the Servian Government on June 6th, 1862. A perusal of the British official reports ('Correspondence relating to the Bombardment of Belgrade, in June, 1862') puts the whole business in a different light. But how many of M. Petrovitch's readers will be able to refer to these reports? If the author had not sufficient space at his disposal to go fully into the facts, he might, at least, have omitted his "thereupon," which certainly savours more of the diplomatist than the historian. It is a pity that Part I. contains numerous blemishes such as these two, for it has many merits and is well written.

Part II., 'National Beliefs and Customs,' is reprinted from chaps. ii. and iii. of the author's 'Hero-Tales and Legends of the Serbians,' though no mention of the fact is made anywhere in the present volume. It is full of interest, but, as the earlier book was reviewed in *The Athenæum* last year (September 19th), it need not be discussed here. We may note, however, that M. Petrovitch has changed his system of transliteration, now writing, e.g., Bosniaks instead of Boshnyaks, and *vook* instead of *vuk*. A close comparison reveals other trifling variations. Whereas in the 'Hero-Tales' we read that "an old woman having the attributes of a witch may join such meetings" (witches' frolics) "after having complied with the rules prescribed by the experienced veshitiz, and this is usually done by pronouncing certain stereotyped phrases," we are told in the present volume that the neophyte "might join" the meetings, and that this "was usually done," &c. We congratulate M. Petrovitch. But it seems that the picturesque is losing ground rapidly even in Serbia!

The Letters of Sidonius. Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by O. M. Dalton. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2 vols., 3s. 6d. net each.)

A TRANSLATION of the 'Letters of Sidonius' will be a real boon to historical students, who wish to read him rapidly for the picture which he gives of his life and times. He had a reputation in his own day for elegant Latinity, and this survived during the Middle Ages with a fullness of renown which would have pleased his literary vanity. Now his fine qualities are somewhat tarnished, and the reader may be content to take on trust his skill in turning a good sentence, especially when the translation is from the highly competent hand of Mr. Dalton, and is furnished with a learned Introduction.

The Letters owe their importance neither to the charm of the writer nor to the easy intimacy of touch which is the hallmark of good correspondence, but to their picture of daily life and social habits during the last stages of the struggle between Roman civilization and the barbarian invaders. They also contain an account of clerical life in Gaul in the latter half of the fifth century, which shows how entirely Christianity had absorbed the traditions of the best Roman families and settled down to fulfil the duties of a society which was sharply graded according to wealth and education. Sidonius was a man of good family with the spacious and wealthy tastes of his class. When, in the midst of his literary activities and political ambitions, he was chosen to be Bishop of Clermont, though he may have been conscious of some disappointment, there was no question of a surrender of the polite society of his equals for the company of poor men. Already the office of bishop had its aristocratic pretensions. His episcopate, which according to Tillemont began at the close of the year 471, coincided with the struggle which resulted in the surrender of Auvergne to the Visigoths. By this act Sidonius ceased to be a Roman citizen. It was in order to obtain relief from his disappointment and his injured pride of race that his friends encouraged him to write, and it is to this encouragement that we probably owe the nine books of the Letters. They throw an interesting light upon the survival of Roman civilization after the barbarian conquest was technically complete. The Gallo-Roman nobles did not suffer from a wholesale confiscation of their property or the submergence of their cultivated standards of life. Mr. Dalton describes their comparative indifference to the change, apart from questions of sentiment, in the following passage:—

"Existence would be much the same for most men after the great change was made. The higher nobility would lose the honours of imperial office, for there would be no more prefectorian or patrician rank; the rude barbarians would be unwelcome neighbours; but there were ways of avoiding them, and after all they were a small minority. The Gallo-Roman nobles would continue to pay

each other visits and write each other elaborate letters; they would hold closely together, and neither Visigoth nor Burgundian would care to intrude on their society. The prestige of Roman culture would remain; things would go on as before. Their day would begin at its usual early hour, opening in religious families with a service in the chapel attached to the house, followed by visits to particular friends. After nine o'clock there would be outdoor and indoor games; if sport was pursued, the hawks or hounds would be taken out. The company would perhaps adjourn to the baths, after which would come the *prandium*, or mid-day meal, about 11 A.M. The hour of the siesta would be succeeded by a ride or other light exercise, and by the afternoon bath, preparatory to the *cæna*, or supper, which would be enlivened by songs and music, or seasoned by cultured conversation. The barbarian might rule the land, but the laws of polite society would be administered as before."

Sidonius is disappointing in what he tells us about his religious activities. His Letters can hardly be described as documents of first-rate importance for the history of the Church. Perhaps this is due to the fact that for him ecclesiastical rule was an accident, and never became the dominant passion of his life. He had not served in the lower ranks of the clergy, and probably had only an imperfect sympathy with most of their interests. The men he cared for, and has described with some approach to affectionate intimacy, were his colleagues in the episcopate, like Lupus, Bishop of Troyes, though his stilted eloquence makes it difficult to disentangle a passage for quotation. Perhaps the following description of a wealthy layman named Vectius, who combined elegance of dress with a certain flavour of religiosity and real kindness of heart, illustrates as well as anything else his faculty of observation and the rhetorical mannerism which robs it of a great deal of its human feeling. What a fine series of portraits Sidonius might have left us if only he had had sufficient humour to be simple!

"His servants are efficient, those in the country obliging, those in his town house friendly, obedient, and contented with their lord. His table is open to the stranger no less than to his own clients; there reigns a large hospitality and an even larger moderation. It is of less moment that the man of whom we speak is without a rival in training a horse, judging a dog, or in bearing hawk afield; that his dress is always exquisite and his girdle to match, that all his accoutrements are splendid. . . . With all this he is a regular reader of the Scriptures; even at mealtimes he enjoys the nutriment of the soul. He studies the Psalms, and yet more frequently chants them, setting a new precedent by living after this fashion in martial dress, the complete monk in all but the monastic habit. Though he abstains from eating game, he indulges in the chase; to have the sport without the spoil accords with the secret delicacy of his religious feeling."

We have nothing but praise for the wealth of learning with which Mr. Dalton has accomplished his difficult task. We owe special gratitude to the scholar who has the industry and patience to devote himself to the secondary figures in litera-

ture, who are often a trifle dull. As a writer Sidonius has none of the sprightliness and curiosity of the younger Pliny. The importance of his letters, like those of Cassiodorus, is historical. As an aid to historical study the present translation may fitly take its place beside Hodgkin's condensed version of the 'Variæ' of the great minister of Theodoric.

An Introduction to the Study of African Languages. By Carl Meinhof. Translated by A. Werner. (Dent & Sons, 4s. 6d. net.)

"THIRTY years ago those who wished to study African languages had first of all to learn English." To-day no serious student of Africa can afford to ignore the voluminous German literature which treats the linguistic question from every conceivable point of view. It is not true to say that there is no English literature on the subject, for there is an increasing supply. A valuable philological study which has been for upwards of twenty-five years the hobby of a well-known English writer and man of affairs has just been brought to a conclusion, and is to be published shortly. Twenty-four years ago the Jesuit Father Torrend completed the most comprehensive comparative study ever printed in English, and this referred to only one section of the vast African field. Since then many grammars and vocabularies of African languages have been compiled by English writers. Moreover, only two years ago Mr. Migeod published the second volume of his 'Languages of West Africa.' But when we have taken account of all this, and cordially acknowledged our great indebtedness to an ever-growing number of English writers, there still remains a feeling of insufficiency. However excellent the work of the individual, it is isolated; it bears little or no relation to the work of other individuals. There is no centrally recognized system or method of study; each one follows a method of his own, naturally enough thinking it the best, and sometimes, perhaps, a little disappointed because no fellow-worker takes note of it.

Germany has done differently. Less than thirty years ago a book on the subject of African languages "written in German could hardly count on a sale. A fundamental change has since taken place in the situation," putting German literature and German methods in the very forefront, and making it absolutely impossible for England, with her very much larger African possessions, to ignore what Germany has done. The causes for this change of attitude cannot be discussed here; its results are evident in many ways. Prof. Carl Meinhof stands at the head of this movement; we have already quoted two sentences from an article written by him for an English magazine in 1912, and we now welcome an English version of his popular treatise 'Die moderne Sprachforschung in Afrika,' under the title 'An

Introduction to the Study of African Languages.'

The translator is a teacher of African languages at King's College, London, and widely known amongst all friends of Africa; to a personal knowledge of Prof. Meinhof she adds a keenness for phonetics, which is the basis of all his work. In this phonetic work she has been ably supported by a sister who teaches French and German by the newer phonetic methods; whilst continuous study of many years has enabled her to add a few valuable explanatory notes. It might, perhaps, have been better if these had been distinguished by brackets or initialed.

Undoubtedly the first publication in English of a book by Prof. Meinhof marks a distinct era in African study; it is, however, to be regretted that attention was not called to this in some sort of preface. The translation begins baldly, without a hint as to the genesis of these popular lectures, or their immense importance as a preliminary study for every one—trader, official, or missionary—proceeding to Africa. An opportunity has been thus lost, first, of attracting and fascinating readers, and, secondly, of calling attention to the crying need for an Oriental School in London, a centre to which all interested in Africa could refer, and from which alone could be issued an equally authoritative English statement of the whole progress of African linguistic study.

Such an introduction should say something about the fact that every German official and missionary makes a preliminary study of the language of the people among whom he means to reside in Berlin or Hamburg before proceeding to Africa. Emphasis should also be laid on the comprehensive thoroughness of the methods of teaching, thereby removing all doubts whether such study is worth while for those taking up a career in Africa. A few historical notes might also be of interest.

Briefly they would be these. After alluding to the opening of the Seminary for Oriental Studies, Berlin, on October 18th, 1887, the valuable donation of the late Empress Augusta for the publication of textbooks (these now number about thirty, and include some of the most thorough and well-edited African Grammars ever published), and the yearly report with Vol. III. always devoted entirely to African linguistic work, attention could be called to a remarkable book published in 1899 at Leipsic—an entirely original phonetic study of the Bantu group of African languages. The author was a pastor at Zuzow in Saxony, by name Carl Meinhof. In 1903 Herr Meinhof obtained an appointment at the Berlin Seminar, and at once applied himself to the development of the then existing methods by teaching African languages on more distinctly phonetic lines. He worked for some time with a missionary from Togoland named Diedrich Westermann, but, as his associate's linguistic study, being West African, was Negro, and therefore not Bantu, the two decided to divide their labours. Herr Westermann

continued his work on the Negro group independently, though on similar lines, whilst Prof. Meinhof developed his own study of Bantu, by elaborating his theory of the origination of the Bantu group from the gradual fusion of what he called the Hamitic group with the Negro. The study of African linguistics was now fairly started on a broad analytic basis under three main groups—Hamitic, Negro, and Bantu. In 1910 Prof. Meinhof brought out at Berlin a thoroughly revised edition of his first work on phonetic studies in Bantu. Just previously he had been invited to take over the work of teaching African languages at the Hamburg Colonial Institute. Here he at once set in motion three things. He secured the publication by the Colonial Institute of Westermann's comparative work on the Negro group ('Die Sudan-sprachen'), the first work of the kind to be published by the directors, and a standard work of its kind. Secondly, he inaugurated a Phonetic Laboratory at the Colonial Institute, probably the most complete of its kind at present in existence, and placed it under the charge of a German-speaking Italian, Dr. Panconcelli-Calzia. The wisdom of such an appointment will be obvious to those who know something of the German abroad. Thirdly, Prof. Meinhof inaugurated a popular series of winter lectures (four before Christmas and four after), which he has taken himself without intermission up to the present crisis. The first of this series, given in 1909-10, was 'Die moderne Sprachforschung in Afrika,' now rendered into English.

The purpose of these lectures was evidently to popularize the study of African languages in Germany. Nothing could be more clear and lucid. Not only is the importance of the study emphasized, but also a definite outline is presented of the whole range of the subject, as concise as it is valuable, from classification to intonation and polarity, the latter a feature first described by Prof. Meinhof. Moreover, he points out what is too often overlooked, namely, that a more accurate knowledge of the languages of Africa is vital to other studies.

In fact, in every way this book marks an era in African study. Its translation into English is, as has been said, a landmark in African study; its first inception also marked a distinct forward movement at the Hamburg Colonial Institute, being the climax of Prof. Meinhof's twenty-five years of brilliant work in endeavouring to make his studies more widely known, and enlarge the sphere of their usefulness. We shall watch with interest the future of this popular treatise in English, and trust that it may meet with a favourable reception commensurate with the importance which the whole subject deserves—the urgent need to study language before proceeding to Africa, and its collateral, the imperative necessity of an Oriental School in London, if England is to occupy the foremost place in the development of her African Colonies and Protectorates.

FICTION.

The Mountains of the Moon. By J. D. Beresford. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

THIS is for Mr. Beresford a short and simple book, and the plot, for which he thanks a friend in the dedication, is not great. A hardened reviewer will, we think, guess the end of it about p. 20, though he may get a surprise later. Still, the sketches of titled people are neatly done, and the family of Lord Downham, the premier marquis of England, reveals in its various members typical qualities and limitations. Complications begin when a Canadian sociologist and ex-professor of economics is casually invited by Lady Downham to join the family in a fine country place which bores them. Not only is he opposed to all the ideas of an effete aristocracy, especially its inertia, but also he is the real marquis, a claimant who has only to produce his proofs to upset the whole family. His position is thus awkward, and approximates to that of a spy. Can he, or will he, reveal himself, and is his secret safe if he himself takes no action? These are the problems which Mr. Beresford solves for us, and we are grateful to him alike for his sense of character and his brevity.

Three Gentlemen from New Caledonia. By R. D. Hemingway and Henry de Halsalle. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6s.)

THIS novel, we are informed, was awarded a prize of 300*l.* given by a member of the firm of publishers in conjunction with the proprietors of one of the halfpenny journals, the judges selecting it from over 200 manuscripts submitted to them. It is, in some respects, a striking story which makes its appearance with so agreeable a tribute to its merits, but it is a rather chastening reflection that, amid so many manuscripts, none worthier of a more cordial welcome could be found. The opening scenes, in which three French criminals, after spending twenty years in the penal settlement of New Caledonia, escape in a schooner to Sydney, are remarkably dramatic and picturesque, and the sharply contrasted characters of the three comrades are swiftly and vividly sketched. But the promise of the early chapters is not fulfilled. When, resuming their old dishonest ways in England, the ingenious and desperate gang break into the country house of the prosperous "lag" whose evidence had sent them to New Caledonia, one hears the long arm of Coincidence give yet another creak in its socket. The narrative, though never lacking in movement, becomes conventional as it proceeds, especially when it is concerned with the ardent attentions of a peer's son to the attractive daughter of the wealthy "receiver" whose valuable pictures are stolen by his old associates. In the portrait of André Gaspard, the daring leader of the revengeful trio, lies the chief merit of the book. It is endowed with vitality, and gives an artistic value to a story which otherwise belongs to melodrama.

Bittersweet. By Grant Richards. (Grant Richards, 6s.)

WE had learnt to look for smartness, not to say brilliancy, from Mr. Grant Richards; here we find only the careful dullness of a writer who believes in taking pains. The hero, a respectable wine merchant, sent to Aix for his health, falls in with a dancing girl. That constitutes one episode; the next is his migration (after being cured) to Paris for business purposes. Here he meets her again, and this constitutes the other episode. He spends a lot of money on her, but eventually returns to respectability without a twinge, and that is the end.

The description throughout is admirable, and forms the one merit of the book. The conversation of the hero and heroine seems to us largely artificial, as does, for that matter, their general behaviour. In a word, Mr. Richards has chosen a theme which does not suit him, and so, excellent as is the frame, the picture is laboured and unconvincing.

The Cloak of Darkness. By Sir William Magnay. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6s.)

THIS, up to a certain point, is one of the best detective stories we have read for many a day. The plot is ingeniously planned, every detail is carefully worked out, and the solution of the mystery has the essential quality of surprise. A fascinating Austrian countess, not unassociated with political intrigues, is invited by the adoring stepmother of a brilliant young English politician to visit her country house. She enters the brougham awaiting her at the railway station, but is missing when it arrives at the house; the driver of a following vehicle sees a similarly attired lady in conversation with a foreign-looking man beside a gate, and eventually the countess's body is found in the hollow trunk of an old yew tree. The various members of the perturbed house-party, including George Conway, whose political skill has brought him to the threshold of the Cabinet, are presented with a nicer sense of portraiture than is usually to be found in stories of the same class; while Mr. Rolt, the head of the Detective Department at the Home Office, by whom the criminal is discovered, is far removed from the conventional investigator of crime. The story has, however, one serious defect: its conclusion is too unlikely.

The Wife who Found Out. By Gertie de S. Wentworth-James. (Werner Laurie, 6s.)

IN this book the unedifying nature of the wife's discoveries is greatly enhanced by the conditions under which they are made; for the action is placed in autumn, 1914, and among those who take part in it are included German deserters, disloyal Allies, and spies of every nationality. As a story the book has little interest, and can in no sense be considered an historical novel, being throughout inspired by a spirit of cheap and not over good-natured satire, indiscriminately applied to war-workers, refugees, and soldiers' wives.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE welcome in Messrs. Longmans' "Pocket Library," a series full of good things, *The Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil*, translated from the Latin by Mr. J. W. Mackail (2*s.* net). The first edition, published in 1889, has long since received the appreciation of scholars, and in this neat and cheap form the rendering should please many a student of Virgil. It has been modified so far as was necessary to bring it into accordance with Sir A. Hirtzel's text in the classical "Bibliotheca Oxoniensis."

Mr. Mackail is one of the best translators we have, a master of dignity and taste. Occasionally he has kept close to the Latin where a little more freedom would, we think, have been allowable, and would have been more satisfactory to the English reader. We quote a passage from the account of the loss of Eurydice in the Fourth Georgic:—

"He stopped; his own Eurydice was just on the edge of daylight; forgetful, alas! and impassioned, he looked round on her. There all his toil was spilt and the treaty broken with that merciless monarch; and thrice a thunder pealed over the pools of Avernus. Who, woe's me! she cried, hath destroyed me, and thee with me, Orpheus? What frenzy is this? Lo, again the cruel fates call me backward, and sleep hides my swimming eyes. And now good-bye: I pass away wrapped in a great darkness, and helplessly stretching towards thee the hands that, alas! are not thine."

In this last line the original, "Invalidasque tibi tendens, heu non tua, palmas," is somewhat weakened. We should prefer to keep the sense of "tua," even if it had in English to be emphasized. In such disputable matters, however, no one can be dogmatic.

ALL chess-players should be interested in *The Year-Book of Chess*, 1914, edited by M. W. Stevens (F. Hollings, 3*s.* net), which offers abundant analysis of brilliant and important games. The sections devoted to 'End-Games' and 'Brilliances' are particularly attractive, and the brief history of the Ponziani opening will be a change to many after excessive devotion to the Ruy Lopez and the Queen's Pawn openings. The Ponziani attack is not likely to displace them, but it offers chances for the vigorous play which the amateur likes.

The Petrograd Tournament alone is sufficient to make the period covered memorable in chess. Lasker only just beat Capablanca in a long struggle (13½ games to 13), and the latter is credited with making a move he did not intend, and so losing a game after a severe tussle on the previous day. It is notable that he secured the first Brilliancy prize in a game that well repays perusal.

Rubinstein failed at this tournament, and Janowsky did little. Marshall should have been above Tarrasch, but lost some easy chances. Alechin sustained his recent reputation. He won also the Mannheim tournament, so far as it went, and escaped from imprisonment, when war broke out, by the aid of a friend's passport and at the risk of his life. We do not know why Asztalos has a game in this tournament, as he is not mentioned in the list of competitors.

The choice of games throughout the volume is wide and interesting, and in many cases diagrams are added which will save the impatient reader the trouble of playing through the early moves. The diagram, however, on p. 180 looks hopeless for Capablanca. His queen and white knight have been omitted from it. The annotation varies in quality, but the best of it provides useful hints as to the latest tactics.

The Intervention of Bulgaria and the Central Macedonian Question is the work of Mr. Crawford Price (Lecture Agency, 3d.). In this booklet he places the sole responsibility for the second Balkan War upon the shoulders of Bulgaria. The reviewer cannot regard this verdict as justified. The able correspondent of *The Times* in the Balkans has shown clearly that the real cause of the second Balkan War was the failure of the Powers to draw up and propose to the Balkan Allies a scheme of delineation of the conquered territories and the policy of Serbia in capitulating to her military chiefs, who, finding themselves in possession of regions accorded to Bulgaria by the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty, plainly declared their intention of retaining them.

The difficulty lay in the fact that the districts Bulgaria was asked to abandon are almost wholly Bulgarian; they had given proof of their sentiments in sending large contingents of volunteers to the Bulgarian army. Their abandonment, except as the result of an unsuccessful war, would have been tantamount to a betrayal. Bulgaria, it was felt, had gone to the utmost limits of concession. But any hope of a settlement on the lines of the Russian proposal was destroyed by Serbia insisting on a revision of the territorial arrangements embodied in her treaty of alliance with Bulgaria. Only a stern declaration on the part of the Powers could have averted the catastrophe, but Europe was silent.

The author considers that the hesitancy of Bulgaria about joining the Quadruple Alliance is due to "a policy of opportunism," but to other minds it appears that she is merely asking for that observance of treaties for which Britain and her Allies are fighting at this moment. She knows that her claims are sound, and does not wish to escape from one false position by tumbling into another. She has been the chief victim of the Balkans where treaties are concerned, for in the two recent wars she spent the most money, fought the hardest battles, lost the most men, and was left humbled, with famine in her land, and despair in her heart.

The Treaty of Berlin, the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty, and the Treaty of London were all thrown on to the rubbish heap as "scraps of paper," and Turkey chuckled at the tangle into which the Powers had forced her enemies, especially Bulgaria, who was deprived by force of the rewards of her military prowess, and compelled to sign the Peace of Bucharest.

The Red Secrets of the Hohenzollerns (McBride, Nast & Co., 2s. net) is the latest work of Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves. What he has contributed to secret service in many parts of the world is best known to his employers; but he certainly has added to the amusement of the reading public. He has the gifts of the feuilletonist, and much of what he says deserves to be true.

According to him, the destinies of the German Empire have been largely controlled and influenced by certain ancient documents held in the keeping of the venerable house of Ehrenkrug. The production of these after the death of the present Kaiser's father furnishes the first chapter of the book. The rest consists chiefly of the adventures of the young Ehrenkrug, Bertram, who enters the Secret Service, and undergoes various strange experiences which it would be unfair to give in any detail. It is sufficient to say that they have a close analogy to those of Dr. Graves himself as related in his former book; indeed, there is a suspicious "family" resemblance between the Doctor and the hero of this work. We can recommend it to lovers of sensation.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Drummond (H. Gordon), A RATIONAL THEOLOGY.

New Church Press
The author seeks "to present in a comprehensive and easy manner the general teaching of the New Church in regard to God, Man, and the Life Everlasting."

Hoisted (Rev. C. W.), SERMONS FROM ADVENT TO TRINITY, 3/6 net. Skeffington

These thirty-three sermons are arranged to form a connected series.

Oakley (Rev. G. R.), THE CHILDREN'S LAW, 2/6 Skeffington

A series of "talks to children on the Commandments of God and His Church."

Ridding (Rt. Rev. George), A LITANY OF REMEMBRANCE, 2d. net. Allen & Unwin

This litany, which includes a preface by the Bishop of Derby, was compiled by the author for "retreats and quiet days for his clergy."

Stoford (Rev. J. B.), SERMONS ON HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH SEASONS, 3/6 net. Skeffington

The author arranges his sermons according to the Church's year. Some of his subjects are 'Jesus shall reign where'er the sun,' 'Lord, Thy Word abideth,' 'O come and mourn with me awhile,' and 'Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire.'

POETRY.

Tom, Dick, and Harry, VERSES WISE AND OTHERWISE, 1/ net. Allenson

The verses include 'Five o'Clock Tea,' 'Any Girl to any Lover,' 'The District Visitor,' and 'An Old Letter.'

Watts (Harvey M.), THE FAITH OF PRINCES, WITH A SHEAF OF SONNETS, 81 net.

Philadelphia, John C. Winston & Co.
The main piece deals with the war.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Batho (Edith C.), THE ART OF HISTORY, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

This essay gained the John Oliver Hobbes Memorial Scholarship for 1915.

Browne (E. Gordon), QUEEN VICTORIA, 1/6 net. Harrap

A book in the "Heroes of All Time" Series.

Churchill (Winston), THE RIVER WAR, 1/ net. Nelson

A cheap edition.

Cotterill (H. B.), MEDIEVAL ITALY DURING A THOUSAND YEARS, 7/6 net. Harrap

A brief historical narrative, with chapters on great episodes and personalities, and on subjects connected with religion, art, and literature.

Elias (Edith L.), IN VICTORIAN TIMES, 2/6 net. Harrap

Includes some reference also to the times of William IV. and short character-studies of the great figures of the period.

Jordan (A.), THE GREAT HISTORIANS, 2/6 net. Skeffington

A series of brief essays on historians, from Herodotus to John Richard Green.

Rawlinson (H. G.), SHIVAJI THE MARATHA: HIS LIFE AND TIMES, 2/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

A study of Shivaji, the chieftain who laid the foundations of the Maratha empire. The author's aim is to steer a middle course between the English view of his subject as an assassin and freebooter, and the Indian one which excuses all his failings and magnifies his deeds.

Sloan (Tod), by Himself, 15/ net. Grant Richard
Reminiscences by the well-known American jockey. The book is illustrated, and contains an Introduction by Mr. A. Dick Luckman.

Wilmot-Buxton (E. M.), ANSELM, 1/6 net. Harrap
Belongs to the "Heroes of All Time" Series, and includes nine illustrations by Mr. Morris Meredith Williams.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Ferrero (Guglielmo), WHO WANTED THE EUROPEAN WAR? 8d. net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

After a comparison of the diplomatic documents of the belligerents, the author fixes the blame on Germany and Austria. The translation is by Mr. P. E. Matheson.

John Bull's Diary of the War, 1/ net. Odhams

A daily record of the events which happened during the first year of the war, both on land and sea. An index is included.

Knight (W. S. M.), A HISTORY OF BRITAIN DURING THE GREAT WAR, Vol. I. Part I., 7d. net. Ridd, Masson Co.

To be issued in fortnightly parts.

Mentioned in Dispatches, Part I., 1/ net. Army and Navy Gazette

"This work has been compiled from official sources, and contains the names of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Navy, British Army, Indian Army, Territorial Force, and Colonial Contingents who have been mentioned in dispatches, together with the honours, rewards, and decorations which they have received for their services, officially gazetted to June 11th, 1915."

Tudor-Pole (W.), YOU CAN HELP TO PROTECT THOSE AT THE FRONT, 21d. Watkins

A reprint from the author's essay on the war entitled 'The Great War: Some Deeper Issues.'

West (Julius), SOLDIERS OF THE TSAR, 2/6 net. Iria

This little volume of sketches of the Russian soldier is based on personal observation by the author, and gossip from Russians of all classes, during the early part of the war.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Claxton (William J.), OUR COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIAL HISTORY, 1/6 net. Harrap

An outline of the industrial history of this country, from the days before the Roman occupation to the present time.

Mackenzie (Agnes M.), SELECTIONS FROM MALORY, 1/3 net. Harrap

This book is intended primarily as an introductory Reader in Middle English for secondary classes.

Manfred (M. E.), EIN PRAKTISSCHER ANFANG, 2/6 Harrap

The aim of this book, which belongs to "Heath's Modern Language Series," is to teach grammar according to the Direct Method by means of an everyday vocabulary.

FICTION.

Allen (Montague), RICHARD ROBINS, SCHOOLMASTER, 6/ Digby & Long

An Oxford graduate becomes a teacher in a school, hoping that it will prove the stepping-stone to something better. His experiences soon disillusion him about teaching as a career, and he finally turns to literature.

Beresford (J. D.), THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, 6/ Cassell

See p. 143.

Buck (Charles Neville), THE CALL OF THE CUMBERLANDS, 6/ Allen & Unwin

The tale of a vendetta amongst the Kentucky mountains.

Cotterell (Constance), THE PERPETUAL CHOICE, 6/ Methuen

This story relates the troubles of the heroine, who has three lovers and considerable difficulty in deciding which one she prefers.

Daudet (Alphonse), THE NABOB, 1/6 net. Greening

A translation from the French by Henry Blanchamp.

Dehan (Richard), OFF SANDY HOOK, 6/ Heinemann

A collection of short stories.

Drake (Maurice), THE OCEAN SLEUTH, 6/ Methuen

A story of the perils of salvage work by sea and criminal-hunting by land.

Dudeney (Mrs. Henry), THE SECRET SON, 6/ Methuen

This story deals with the relation between mother and son, with descriptions of rustic types and characters of the Sussex Downs.

England (John), THE ALLIES, 6/ Simpkin

A war story describing the adventures of three youths—a Russian, an Englishman, and a Frenchman.

Francis (M. E.), DARK ROSALEEN, 6/ Cassell

A romance of a mixed marriage in Ireland. The hero, an Orangeman, marries his foster-sister, a Catholic, but the difference in their religious views produces great unhappiness.

Leighton (Marie C.), THE GATES OF SORROW, 6/ Ward & Lock

A tale of murder, forgery, and blackmail, in which are implicated an innocent woman, and a girl who has lost her memory.

Popular Novelist, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, 6/ Greening

Shakespeare's play arranged as a novel.

Stanhforth (Edith), WAS IT A MARRIAGE? 6/

Bristol, Arrowsmith

The interest of this story centres in the heroine. A great wrong has been done to her mother, which she discovers just in time to wreck her new-found happiness and part her from the man she loves. The earlier scenes are laid in Venice and Florence.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.**American Historical Review, JULY, \$1.**

Macmillan

Features of interest this month include 'Anglo-French Commercial Rivalry,' by Mr. C. M. Andrews; 'The United States and Spain, 1822,' by Mr. W. S. Robertson; and 'The Russian Fleet and the Civil War,' by Mr. F. A. Golder.

Library, JULY, 10/6 net per annum.

Alexander Moring

This quarter's issue includes 'Annals of Cambridge University Library,' by Mr. C. Sayle; 'Notes on some Early Printed Maps of Sussex,' by Miss Ethel Guard; and 'Ideals in Modern French Literature,' by Miss Elizabeth Lee.

Library Association Record, AUGUST, 2/ net.

The Association

A monthly magazine of librarianship and bibliography.

North American Review, AUGUST, 1/

Heinemann

This issue contains articles on 'America First,' by the editor; 'Lord Northcliffe and the War,' by Mr. Sydney Brooks; 'The South and the Negro Vote,' by Mr. James C. Hemphill; and 'Dostoevsky,' by Mr. W. B. Trites.

Round Table, SEPTEMBER 2/6

Macmillan

The contents of this number include 'National Duty in War,' 'The Industrial Situation,' and 'The End of War.'

Theosophical Path, AUGUST, 1/

California, New Century Corporation

Some of the items in this month's issue are 'The Law of Karma,' by Mr. H. Travers; 'Peace and War—Health and Disease,' by Mr. R. Machell; and the Report of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Peace and Universal Brotherhood.

JUVENILE.**Gask (Lillian), THE HUNDRED BEST ANIMALS, 7/6 net.**

Harrap

Contains one hundred illustrations from original photographs by Mr. A. F. W. Vogt.

Gask (Lillian), TRUE STORIES ABOUT HORSES, 3/6 net.

Harrap

The purpose of these anecdotes is to show young readers how well the horse has served man.

GENERAL.**Bruce (W. S.), THE NOR'-EAST, 1/ net.**

Hodder & Stoughton

Contains stories illustrating the character and home life of the Scottish people.

Hannah (Ian C.), ARMS AND THE MAP, 3/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

A study of the different European nationalities, their methods of expansion and their changing frontiers.

Low's Handbook to the Charities of London, 1/ net.

Sampson Low

Gives "the objects, date of formation, office, income, expenditure, invested funds, bankers, treasurers, and secretaries of over 1,200 charitable institutions, revised according to the latest reports."

SCIENCE.**Cummings (Bruce F.), THE LOUSE AND ITS RELATION TO DISEASE, 1d.**

British Museum, Natural History

Notes on the life and habits of the louse, and suggestions as to dealing with it.

Mill (Hugh Robert) and Salter (Carle), BRITISH RAINFALL, 1914, 10/

Stanford

Records the distribution of rain in space and time over the British Isles during 1914. It is the fifty-fourth annual volume.

FINE ARTS.**History Pictures of the Stuart Period, 10d.**

These pictures, which are printed on detachable leaves, are intended for use in schools, and are fully annotated and described.

Illustrated Catalogue of the Sixtieth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, 1/

The Society

National Art-Collections Fund: ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1914.

Queen Anne's Chambers,

Tothill Street, Westminster

The Report contains a review of the Fund's work during the past year and the usual financial statement.

Vasari (Giorgio), LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND ARCHITECTS, Vol. IX. 25/ net.

Lee Warner

The translation is by Mr. G. De Vere. The leading figures in this volume are Michelangelo and Titian. Some of the illustrations are in colour.

MUSIC.**Berger (Ludwig), ÉTUDES, 1/6 net.**

Novello

Ten selected studies from Op. 12 and Op. 22, edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor.

Bowie (Percy), LIGHTHEART LANE (Song), Words by Hilton R. Greer, 2/ net.

Novello

Bridge (J. Frederick), PEACE (a Fable), Part-Song for S.A.T.B., Words by I. J. Innes Pocock, 4d.

Novello

Butt (W. D.), THE GALLANT LIGHT HORSE, Song and Chorus for Boys, 2d.

Chester

Czerny, THE ART OF FINGER DEXTERITY, 2 vols., 2/6 each.

Novello

Forty selected studies, edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor.

Davis (J. D.), IMPERIAL MARCH (PRO PATRIA), for Full Orchestra, arranged as a Pianoforte Solo by the composer, 2/ net.

Novello

Fagge (Arthur), SONG OF THE HAULERS ON THE VOLGA (Traditional Russian Folk-Song), Words by Rosa Newmarch, arranged for Four- or Six-Part Chorus with accompaniment ad lib., 2d. net.

Chester

Farmer (John), I THOUGHT, MY LOVE, THAT I SHOULD OVERTAKE YOU, Madrigal for S.A.T.B., Words from 'The First Set of English Madrigals for Four Voices,' London, 1599, 3d.

Novello

Fletcher (Percy E.), HONEYSUCKLE LANE (Song), Words by Freda Gayne, 2/ net.

Novello

Fletcher (Percy E.), SECRET OF MY HEART (Song), Words by Ed. Teschemacher, 2/ net.

Novello

Gardiner (H. Balfour), SIR EGLAMORE, Words from 'The Melancholy Knight' (1615), Tune from Playford's 'Pleasant Musical Companion' (1687), arranged for Treble Chorus and Pianoforte, 3d.

Novello

Gordon (Murdoch Lewie), O SALUTARIS HOSTIA, from 'Cantiones Sacre,' with Organ Accompaniment by S. G. Ould, 3d.

Novello

Higgs (H. M.), OH! SAY NOT WOMAN'S HEART IS BOUGHT, Part-Song for S.A.T.B., Words by S. Pocock, 3d.

Novello

Hollins (Alfred), GOD THE ALL-FATHERLY (Harvest Anthem), Words by J. G. Johnston, and from Psalms civ. 24; cxlv. 15, 16; cxvi. 12, 3d.

Novello

Jephson (Frank M.), THE ARETHUSA, arranged for Men's Voices and Orchestra, 3d.

Novello

Kilburn (Nicholas), A SUNSET SONG, Words by Wahler (1745), set to Music for Chorus of Mixed Voices (unaccompanied), 2d. net.

Chester

Morley (Thomas), DAMON AND PHILLIS, Canzonet for S.A.T.T.B., Words from 'Canzonets and little short aers to five and six voices,' London, 1593, 3d.

Novello

Morley (Thomas), LO! WHERE WITH FLOW'RY HEAD, Canzonet for S.A.T.T.B. (or S.A.A.T.B.), Words from 'Canzonets and little short aers to five and six voices,' London, 1597, 3d.

Novello

Rebikof (V.), SLUMBER SONG, for Three-Part Chorus (Female Voices), English Words by Rosa Newmarch, 3d. net.

Chester

Tchalkowsky (P.), LEGEND (Christ in His Garden), English Version by Penelope Foster, 2d. net.

Chester

Tchalkowsky (P.), RUSSIA'S PRAYER, for Chorus of Mixed Voices (unaccompanied), Words and Musical Adaptation by Kh. Grozdov, English Words by Rosa Newmarch, 2d. net.

Chester

Tomkins (A. Fellows), FATHER! BLESS OUR SOLDIERS, a Prayer while the Great War lasts, Words by C. K. Tomkins, 1d.

Novello

Weelkes (Thomas), COLD WINTER'S ICE IS FLED AND GONE, Madrigal for S.S.A.T.B., Words from 'Madrigals of five and six parts,' London, 1600, 3d.

Novello

FOREIGN.**Ballod (Charles), POURQUOI L'ALLEMAGNE DEVAIT FAIRE LA GUERRE, 2 fr.**

Paris, Perrin

The author discusses the various reasons assigned for Germany's entry into the war.

Basch (Victor), LA GUERRE DE 1914 ET LE DROIT, 50 c.

Paris, Ligue des Droits de l'Homme

This booklet is an "étude des causes diplomatiques de la guerre."

Canonge (Général F.), HISTOIRE DE L'INVASION ALLEMANDE EN 1870-71, 3 fr. 50 c.

Paris, Perrin

This history of the Franco-Prussian War is amply annotated, and includes an appendix and an alphabetical index.

Grimauty (Fernand-Hubert), SIX MOIS DE GUERRE EN BELGIQUE, 3 fr. 50 c.

Paris, Perrin

The author relates his military experiences from August of last year to February of 1915.

Labbé (Paul), LA VIVANTE ROUMANIE, 4 fr.

Hachette

This volume, which is amply illustrated, is the fruit of the author's sojourn in Roumania, and describes his impressions of the people, their industries and their ambitions.

Onze Kunst, APRIL, 1 fr. 50 c.

Amsterdam, L. J. Veen

This number contains contributions on 'De Randwijk-Collectie in het Rijksmuseum te Amsterdam,' by W. Steenhoff; and 'Eenige Opmerkingen bij het Zelfportret van Lucas van Leyden te Brunswick,' by Frans Vermeulen. There are a number of full-page illustrations.

Poggi (Henry), L'OPINION PUBLIQUE EN SUISSE, 50 c.

Paris, Armand Colin

The author summarizes feelings and opinions both in French Switzerland and German Switzerland, and declares that a gradual revulsion of sentiment in the latter part of the country has taken place owing to Germany's methods of carrying on war.

J. R. ILLINGWORTH.

DR. ILLINGWORTH'S death deprives the English Church of one of her best writers. His first volume, 'University and College Sermons,' is a model of style which might well be more widely imitated in days when, regardless of the past, many cultivated clergymen seek to attract by a medley of colloquialisms and bad taste. These sermons combine profoundly Christian thought with lucidity and a beauty of expression worthy of Dean Church at his best. Illingworth was an Oxford tutor, and became known to a wider circle as one of the writers in 'Lux Mundi.' Quite recently his essay in that volume on 'The Problem of Pain' has been reprinted in a separate form. The Rectory of Longworth, which was his sole preferment except an honorary canonry, was the scene of a very pleasant annual reunion of all the surviving writers in 'Lux Mundi.' Illingworth had been educated in the Oxford of T. H. Green, and his philosophy was an idealism with a strongly personal tinge. Its most complete expression is to be found in the Bampton Lectures of 1894 on 'Personality, Human and Divine.' The wide influence of this and other of his books is shown by the fact that most of them have reached a sixpenny edition. Other works followed on 'The Divine Immanence' and 'Reasonableness in Religion.' The latter is by many thought to be his most useful book. The chapter on presuppositions is of special value, and is developed further in his very latest work, published this year, on 'The Gospel Miracles.' Slighter works are on the 'Christian Character' and 'The Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.' The 'Divine Transcendence,' which appeared two or three years ago, was designed as a complement to the previous work on 'Immanence,' in the hope of counteracting the tendency of certain exponents of the latter truth to press it too far in the Pantheistic direction. Dr. Illingworth was a retiring and modest man, very lovable, and probably a country rectory was the place best fitted for his writing, since he never had good health. But it is hardly to the credit of the authorities that such a man was not promoted to a Deanery. He was *felix opportunitate mortis*, for his work as a writer was over, and it had been known for some time that he would not recover from his illness.

FANSHAWE, KING JAMES I., AND
THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Transvaal University College, Pretoria, July 24, 1915.

THE second of the two poems ascribed to King James I. published in *The Athenæum* of July 3rd appears to have contributed its quota of suggestion and phrase to a far finer poem, viz., Fanshawe's 'Ode upon Occasion of His Majesties Proclamation in the Year 1630. Commanding the Gentry to reside upon their Estates in the Country.' There is nothing in the lines now printed answering to the noble historic panorama with which Fanshawe's ode begins, or to the picture of peace ("White Peace, the beautifulst of things") which a writer in *The Times* justly quoted lately as one of the most exquisite things of its kind in English; yet the general resemblance in theme between the two poems—both seeming to turn on proclamations against absentee landlords—and one or two close verbal coincidences, make it highly probable that Fanshawe worked in part at least on his recollection of these lines. There is nothing surprising in this, when we take into account his intimate relations with the royal family. It is in the later portion of his ode, in which, addressing himself to the ladies about court, he gives a delicate novelty to old Horatian commonplaces, setting town and country over against each other, that the likeness to the new-discovered verses is most apparent, and, although Fanshawe is here incomparably more poetic than King James, the latter deserves the credit of suggesting directly one of the most pleasing cadences in the ode:—

And you bright beauties of the time,
That waste your selves here in a blaze,
Fix to your Orb and proper Clime*
Your wandering rays.

In the 1647-8 edition of the 'Pastor Fido, and Other Poems,' in which the ode first appeared, it bears the title quoted above; but in B.M. Addit. MS. 15,228, in which it is included (with certain stanzas omitted) among other poems of Fanshawe's, the words "in the Year 1630" do not occur. It is plain, however, from the historical allusions—such as

The great Gustavus in the West
Plucks the Imperial Eagle's Wing—

that it is to the events of that year that it refers, and that it was probably written after November 5th, when peace was concluded with Spain.

It is perhaps worth pointing out that Addit. MS. 15,228, which was described at some length by Mr. Bullen in *The Athenæum* for January 27th, 1883, contains some verses which are probably not Fanshawe's. Mr. Bullen, when he wrote in 1883, was inclined to believe that

"the pieces are not, as is usual in MS. collections of that date, the work of several hands, but seem to have been written entirely by a young student at the Inns of Court."

One piece, the poem on 'The Escorial,' was at once identified by another correspondent (February 10th, 1883) as Fanshawe's, and most of the other poems in the collection also appear in the seventeenth-century editions of his works; but the lines 'Upon the Newes of the King of Sweden's Death,' f. 35 (b), seem to belong to Thomas Randolph (see Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's edition, pp. 594-595), a writer with whom Fanshawe has considerable affinity. JOHN PURVES.

* The cuntry is yor Orbe and proper Spheare.
King James.

Literary Gossip.

THE WAR EXHIBITION of books, maps, prints, pamphlets, &c., organized by the Library Association as an adjunct to their ordinary selection of Best Books, will be open to members and others attending the Annual Conference at Caxton Hall next Monday, and will be free for public inspection on the following day.

THE second list of the Subject Index to Periodicals, relating to the European War in 1915 (January-June), is completed in the current number of *The Athenæum*, and will be followed by a list dealing with Education and Child-Welfare. The second list comprises 886 entries arranged under 300 headings. The articles indexed have been selected from 88 periodicals. The Author Index contains the names of 428 writers.

THE September number of *The Constructive Quarterly* includes 'A Constructive Sketch of St. John the Divine,' by Archbishop Evdokim; 'Some Points recently gained in the Study of the Epistle to the Romans,' by Père M. J. Lagrange; 'One the Soul of the Church of Sweden,' by Archbishop Söderblom; 'Congregationalism and its Ideal,' by the Rev. Meredith Davies; and 'Christianity in Germany during the War,' by Prof. Adolf Deissmann.

Harper's Magazine for September will include 'Lost and Found,' a story by Elizabeth Robins; 'Somebody's Mother,' a story by Mr. W. D. Howells; 'The Red Men of the Guianan Forests,' by Mr. C. W. Furlong; and 'Revelation,' a poem by Mr. John Masefield.

UNDER the title of 'The Land of my Fathers,' Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton will shortly issue an illustrated volume in Welsh and English, compiled on the lines of 'King Albert's Book' and similar war publications. Its editors are Prof. Morris Jones and Lewis Jones of the University College, Bangor, while Mrs. Mary Davies has attended to the musical portions. Mr. Augustus John and other Welsh artists have contributed illustrations to the work.

THE first six volumes of "Every Irishman's Library," edited by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, assisted by Dr. Douglas Hyde and Prof. William Magennis, will be published on September 20th. Frontispieces and introductions are included. Mr. T. W. Rolleston's selection from the prose and poetry of Thomas Davis appears appropriately a hundred years after his birth with a critical Introduction. The Earl of Dunraven edits W. H. Maxwell's 'Wild Sports of the West,' and contrasts the relations of Irish landlords and tenants in the South and West in the early fourteenth century with those of to-day. Dr. Douglas Hyde's 'Legends of Saints and Sinners' is a set of folk-tales and poems translated from the Irish. The editor-in-chief and his brother, Mr. C. L. Graves, provide anthologies of Irish verse and prose; the latter, 'The Humours of Irish Life,' will offer extracts from Maginn

down to George A. Birmingham. Lastly, Prof. Kettle has made a book of selections from the Irish orators.

Six more volumes will appear in the spring: 'The Recollections of Sir Jonah Barrington,' edited by Canon Hannay; 'The Collegians' of Gerald Griffin, with an Introduction by Mr. Padraic Colum; 'A History of the Irish Parliaments,' an original work by Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P.; 'Miss Edgeworth's Irish Stories,' a selection with a Biographical and Critical Introduction by Mr. M. C. Seton; a selection from the works of William Carleton, with a critical estimate by Mr. Darrell Figgis; and a selection from the poems of Sir Samuel Ferguson, edited by Mr. A. P. Graves.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately in their "Rural Text-Book Series" a volume on 'The Principles of Floriculture,' by Prof. Edward A. White of Cornell University. The book is intended primarily for the class-room, but should also prove of service to the practical man.

The same publishers will also issue immediately 'A Student's History of Education,' by Prof. F. P. Graves.

The Resurrection, a monthly magazine destined to revive the hopes and ambitions of victims of the war, is being founded to serve as a mouthpiece for the great societies that are now battling with suffering and poverty. It will tell the story of the devastated regions, the work of barbarity and reconstruction, besides containing matter for the average reader. The net profits will be devoted to the relief of distress, and the League of Hope has been founded for that purpose. The magazine is being issued in Paris at 26, Avenue de l'Opéra, both in French and English, and is being edited by Mr. Sommerville Story, the President of the Anglo-American Association of the Parisian Press.

WE are sorry to notice the death, on Friday in last week at Llandrindod Wells, of Mr. William Hugh Spottiswoode in his 52nd year. The son of William Spottiswoode, a well-known man of science, he had been a partner in the firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode since 1885. He was also chairman of the board of the *Sphere* and *Taller*, a director of the Royal Academy of Music, and a manager of the Royal Institution, to which he gave his father's collection of physical apparatus in 1899.

Mr. Spottiswoode was, however, best known to the public as the successful founder and editor of *Printers' Pie*, to which *Winter's Pie* was added later, and which reflected his own geniality and brightness. Begun as an occasional venture for charity, *Printers' Pie* became so popular that it was established on a permanent basis, the Pie Publications now being held in trust for the benefit of six charities.

DANISH literature has just suffered a loss by the death on the 16th inst. of Sophus Bauditz, aged 65 years. His stories of hunting and forest life appealed to a wide circle of Danish readers.

SCIENCE

The Mutation Factor in Evolution, with Particular Reference to Enothera. By R. Ruggles Gates. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. net.)

THIS book is the work of a specialist, and is written for specialists. It should be very useful to them. It contains the results of an immense amount of painstaking labour, and gives innumerable data which will afford a basis for further work and for endless speculation. The labour expended on the volume may be gauged from the concluding Bibliography, which includes 457 books and papers.

While dealing particularly with the various species and mutations of *Enothera*, detailed accounts of which are given, the book may be described as an entrenchment of the Mutationists, from which they hurl explosive and very damaging missiles at their opponents, the Mendelians. One great advantage the Mutationists have in the fray is that their range is so much wider. They can sweep the Mendelian into their larger theory, engulfing it as a river engulfs a side rivulet. This remains true, even if in particular details the data of the Mutationists may ultimately be falsified. As the author says :—

"The dogma of the Mendelian school, that all characters segregate in inheritance and are unmodified by crossing, has been so persistently adhered to by some writers that it is necessary to emphasize the fact that other equally well-defined types of hereditary behaviour exist.... It is a profound error to suppose that all inheritance can be explained in terms of the simple conception of the segregation of unmodified 'factors'.... But it seems clear that the plasticity and adaptability of organisms is one of their main properties which has made evolution possible."

Extremely useful tables of variations, mutations in other organisms, chromosome numbers, &c., are given. As so much of the work is based on his own researches, the author naturally gives considerable attention to the behaviour of chromosomes, and is very optimistic about the various counts which appear to him to reveal a key to fundamental principles in mutations. While we reserve judgment about the value of these investigations, we fully agree with Dr. Gates when he says :—

"It is curious how many have been misled by the logical fallacy.... and assume that if they can prove that the inheritance of a new type is Mendelian, they have at the same time shown its origin to be a Mendelian phenomenon. Nothing could be further from the truth, and it should be kept clearly in mind that the mode of origin of any character is one thing, and the subsequent inheritance of that character is a very different thing."

Even if the volume has not elucidated

the ultimate cause of the varieties in races, it has this statement to its credit.

When, however, our author leaves the field of his special inquiry, his generalizations are less likely to be adopted. Few biologists will subscribe to this optimistic remark :—

"The relatively few phyla, such as the angiosperms, reptiles, birds, and mammals, the origin of which is not shrouded in darkness, appear to show that each phylum advanced as a tidal inundation with a complexity of wave within wave, or, to change the metaphor, as a meshwork of interwoven strands to form a cable."

The book is very well got up and carefully revised, and while the English is not always immaculate, it is better than that used by the majority of scientific writers to clothe their abstruse thoughts.

There are some drawings of cytological features, and a number of original photographs of *Enotheras* in various stages of development. While in many cases these are good, it must often puzzle one who is not a specialist to see the differences in the various types which the author mentions.

Climbing Plants. By William Watson. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, 2s. 6d. net.)

THIS work is the seventeenth volume in the "Present-Day Gardening" series, and it is intended as a guide to the cultivator. The author does not waste many pages, therefore, on the botany of the subject, but merely describes the true climbers as belonging to five groups, namely, twiners, weavers, lattice formers, tendril bearers, and species with rooting stems. Having thus put himself right from the scientific point of view, he proceeds to treat of climbers in the widest possible sense, including, even, species that are usually termed pillar plants, and another class which is frequently cultivated against walls, in some cases as a screen for the wall, and in others for the protection the wall affords to tender species. The last-named are made to serve the purpose of climbers by the application of a little art, and they include the pear, cherry, plum, pyracantha, ceanothus, cotoneaster, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Prunus triloba*, *Cydonia japonica*, and many other popular garden species. But the true climbers are the more interesting, and there are very few gardens that do not provide situations where one or other of them may not be grown to advantage.

This volume surveys the whole family of climbing plants, including tender species from the tropics that need stove culture in this country, sub-tropical species for greenhouse cultivation, and a vast number of hardy plants that may be grown out of doors. Mr. Watson, the author, is Curator of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and his long and wide experience there enables him to select with ease the best garden species of each genus. This is much more helpful than exhaustive lists which leave the bewildered reader

to make his own selection. Mr. Watson has a good word to say for the ivy, which has been abused by many a lover of churches for its destructive work. He describes it as "the most useful climber in the world.... A rare old plant is the ivy green." The *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, seen in every district of London, also comes in for high commendation :—

"Like the ivy, it can be used to cover a multitude of sins of the gardener and architect. Like the ivy, too, it is very good-natured, as the townsman well knows. Among the many plants that we owe to Japan it is doubtful whether there is one which has proved such a blessing as this little clinging vine."

Many will agree with Mr. Watson's views on the pergola, which has of late years become fashionable. He refuses to look upon it as a necessary feature of a good-class garden, and maintains that there is not the same need for pergolas as shade resorts in these islands as there is in sunny Italy, where pergolas originated. He says :—

"A pergola in the wrong place is distressing; an ugly pergola is a sin against art; a well-placed pergola of good design, suitable for climbing plants, may be a delightful feature and a source of interest during summer; but it will not be cheap, and it will need a lot of attention from the gardener.... There are such pergolas in England, but not many."

Mr. William Robinson contributes an interesting Introduction, full of hints on the management of climbers; and, if his dicta appear at times to be contrary to the directions given by the author, it is only because he is writing of a freer style of cultivation than that contemplated by Mr. Watson. His roses, for instance, are the roses of pleasure grounds and the wild garden.

The volume is well printed, and contains sixteen plates in black and white, and eight in colour. All are good, but three of the coloured plates deserve the highest praise, namely, those of *Passiflora caerulea*, var. *Constance Elliott*, *Allamanda Schottii*, *Hendersonii*, and *Plumbago capensis*.

ARTILLERY AND MUNITIONS.

The Origin of Artillery, by Lieut.-Col. Henry W. L. Hime (Longmans & Co., 6s. net), is an exhaustive and trustworthy work treating of the various engines of war and projectiles used in ancient and modern times. The author has kept closely to his subject, and, avoiding non-essential details, has given a clear exposition of the methods used for throwing heavy stones, incendiary matter, &c., at the enemy, showing the development of modern gunnery from these early beginnings. The chapters devoted to salt-petre and gunpowder are particularly interesting, and incidentally the author sustains the claim of Friar Bacon to the discovery of gunpowder. The solution of Bacon's steganogram is the best one that we have seen.

Quoting from Froissart's 'Chronicles,' Col. Hime writes that at Cressy, in our first great continental battle, the English used

three guns, "getterent trois canons"; but the contrast between the middle of the fourteenth century and the twentieth does not end with this quotation, and particulars are given of liquid fire, incendiary shells, hand grenades, and other ancient instruments of warfare, which are of current interest owing to the use now being made of similar weapons of destruction. The book presents a painstaking collection of facts culled from Chinese, Hindu, Arabian, Greek, and other sources.

Guns and Projectiles, by Rudolf H. C. Verner (John Hogg, 2s. 6d. net), can be recommended to A.B.'s who are anxious to qualify as gunners at sea and advance to the higher ratings in gunnery. The book varies in its technical standard. In places the author assumes a fairly high mathematical knowledge, while elsewhere he explains in detail quite familiar scientific terms. The description of the various projectiles now in use, and the difference between high-explosive and common shell, should appeal to the largely increasing body of munition workers.

Modern Warfare, by Henry Smith Williams and Edward Huntingdon Williams (Grant Richards, 6s. net), claims to be "the first book in English describing the weapons of modern warfare, its mechanisms and military terms." It is written from an American point of view, and where the authors compare the methods of the U.S.A. with those of the old continent they are more than biased. We think that many of the statements of fact might be challenged. For instance, in the chapter devoted to breech-loading small arms we are informed that the Springfield, U.S.A., army rifle of 1903 "has a range of five miles." The rifle, however, is sighted only to 2,850 yards, and we note the candid statement "that accurate shooting cannot be hoped for at such a distance." We are not prepared to say that a Mark VII. bullet, with a strong rear wind and other favourable conditions, fired in a British S.M.L.E., could not be propelled and blown to an extreme distance, but we should not describe such a feat as the normal range of the rifle. Again, on p. 107 we have the astonishing statement that "the bullet from the new Springfield, when fired 500 yards, rises a little less than twenty-one feet from the ground at its highest point." The culminating point of the trajectory of a Mark VII. bullet in the S.M.L.E., fired at a range of 500 yards, is about 2 feet 4 inches. That the statement of extreme range is not a slip of the pen is proved by the further quotation: "With such a weapon as the new Springfield rifle, firing smokeless powder, the soldier is able to discharge aimed shots at the rate of one every two seconds, with a maximum range of five miles; and it would seem that this leaves little to be desired in rifle perfection."

If the book is read with a due hesitation in accepting laudatory statements of U.S.A. weapons, the reader will find much informative and useful matter. The chapters devoted to the development of modern navies are specially worthy of attention. It may be news to some that "forty-five years ago the United States possessed a more powerful navy than all the other nations of the globe together"; but the statement which follows will receive more general acceptance: "There is little probability that she will ever again outclass all the world combined as she did at the close of the Civil War."

FINE ARTS

Elements of Hindu Iconography. Vol. I. Parts I. and II. By T. A. Gopinatha Rao. (Madras, Law Printing House, Mount Road, Rs. 15.)

PRECISELY as we now know to have been the case with Gothic art, so in Hindu temple sculpture the execution alone belonged to the craftsman, while the selection of the subject, and every detail of its design, were regulated by religion. The Brāhmanical imagery, again like Gothic, had no immediate æsthetic purpose; it was designed as we plan a scientific textbook or build a bridge, to correspond with the order of the world and to solve a set problem. Where, however, the student of Christian iconography finds his documents scarce, the student of Indian sculpture has the advantage, for there exists a body of Sanskrit literature—the *Silpa sūtras*, *Āgamas* and *Tantras*—in which extensive and detailed descriptions are preserved.

It is true that the study of this literature has been severely neglected by scholars, especially in Europe, except as regards the formulæ of specifically Buddhist art. Until recently nothing had been published regarding the Hindu canons since the book of Rām Rāz on 'Hindu Architecture' which appeared in 1834. A beginning was next made in Babu Nāgendra-nāth Vāsu's 'Archæological Survey of Mayvrahanja,' and Babu M. Gangoly's 'Orissa and her Remains.' But the Travancore Government and Mr. Gopinatha Rao (the Superintendent of Archæology in that State) are now to be congratulated on the publication of the first half of a larger and more systematic work, fully supplied with quotations from the original Sanskrit authorities.

The two half-volumes now available contain an Introduction, an explanation of technical terms, and a classification of images of Ganapati, Vishnu, and Devī, and three appendixes consisting chiefly of Sanskrit texts. Some controversial matters are raised in the Introduction. It is claimed that image-worship was "prevalent" among the Hindus long before the time of Buddha, and an argument is drawn from the methods of Yoga. But if Yoga practice is admittedly pre-Buddhist, this does not prove that actual images, or even meditation on visualized divinities, were resorted to. It is difficult, indeed, to see how any general use of images can have been felt to be necessary until the rise of the Bhākta schools of devotional theology. In any case the general development of Hindu iconography can hardly have begun much before the second century B.C., and it belongs principally to the centuries after the beginning of the Christian era.

Mr. Rao also seems to think that "mechanical rules" became the bane of art in later times. It is, however, unlikely that the rules as such exercised a harmful influence. Most great artists are extremely

glad to have a definite problem to solve, and much of the vagueness of modern art is due to the fact that the artist is left without direction, and is required at the same time to find and to solve his own problem—which is often of purely personal interest. Mr. Rao is quite right in saying that images are to the Hindu worshipper what diagrams are to the geometrician. But this is true of many other arts, and especially of early Gothic, which is well described by M. Mâle as a scientific script. The decadence which appears in a great part of late Indian sculpture is not due to its preoccupation with set problems, but is to be recognized in the multiplication of non-essentials, due to the shifting of emphasis from thesis to ornament. Yet even the latest of the dogmatic works retain some original virtue of design, and this is only lost when a modern artist, like the late Raja Ravi Varma, gives "free" expression to bourgeois taste. We cannot agree in admiring the "realistic style of sculpture" now fashionable, which Mr. Rao considers "even artistic in reality."

Finally, in regard to painting, it cannot be admitted that the word *chitra-bhāsa*—literally, "painted appearance"—proves that "the principles of light and shade were well understood pretty early by the Indians." We know from Ajantā and Rajput work that Indian painting has been essentially a linear art, and, apart from Mughal and modern developments, never aimed at creating "the appearance of solidity." On the other hand, it was certainly felt to possess vitality, for there are not wanting legends of painted figures, as well as stone images, moving and speaking like living men.

The explanation of technical terms includes an account of the "hands" most often seen in Indian images. Just as in dancing the subject of the dance is set forth by calculated movements of the limbs, and especially the hands and fingers, so also much of the meaning of a Brāhmanical sculpture is to be deduced from the pose of the hands and the action of the fingers or the attributes held. The multiplication of hands in a single image is a synthetic device intended to indicate the various activities of one divinity; for example, in the well-known Natarāja Siva, whose dance is the everlasting evolution, maintenance, and destruction of the world, one of the four hands carries a drum, the symbol of creative sound, and another the flame of destruction. The details of ornament, head-dress, stance, and seat have also a precise significance. To a large extent we may say that the attributes are symbols of natural laws.

The second part of the first volume is largely occupied with the three appendixes which we have already mentioned. The second, dealing with the proportions of the figure, is of general interest. The unit of measurement is not, as in European systems, a "head," but a "hand" or "face." A detailed account of the scale of ten faces is given according to four texts; this is practically equivalent to one of nine heads. This heroic scale

is used for images of Brahmā, Vishnu, or Siva (and in Ceylon for Buddha); the principal feminine divinities are proportionately a very little shorter (and, of course, absolutely shorter when accompanying male figures); a scale of about nine and a half faces is used for the minor gods, and of nine faces for the *apsarasas* of the heaven of Indra; while a scale of four faces is used for dwarfs and children. The great detail into which these systems enter—proportions are given for the joints of the fingers and even for the nails—is evidently designed to facilitate the construction of colossal figures. The very ingenious device of the *lamba phalaka* (in Ceylon, *lamba tattuva*) serves the same end. It consists of a board pierced with holes at certain fixed distances; through the holes are suspended a number of plumb-lines, each known by name and used as an axis of reference to determine points on the body of the figure. Thus the "Middle String" should touch the tip of the nose and the middle of the abdomen, while the position of other median points, such as the chin, base of the neck, navel, &c., is fixed by measurement horizontally inwards from fixed points on the vertical line.

The two half-volumes are freely illustrated from photographs and by drawings by the author. The former are not well reproduced on a poor quality of shiny paper, while the latter, valuable as diagrams, betray the baneful influence of an Indian School of Art. The text is laudably free from misprints, and an Index of twenty-nine pages is a commendable feature. The whole constitutes a work of genuine and valuable scholarship. The second volume will be chiefly occupied with an account of the images of Siva in some seventy-five forms, and will be welcomed by all students of Indian art and archaeology.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CONGRESS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

In spite of war's alarms and anxieties it seemed good to the Council of the British Archæological Association to hold a brief and informal Congress this year, and the Isle of Wight was selected for this gathering of antiquaries. The session lasted from Wednesday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 21st inst. the headquarters being the Royal Pier Hotel, Ryde. Mr. Charles E. Keyser, President of the Association, was present throughout the proceedings, which were ably arranged and managed by Mr. A. W. Oke and Mr. G. W. Colenutt, local honorary secretaries. About thirty members were present at the Congress, and on Thursday the numbers were augmented by a large contingent of the Hampshire Field Club and Antiquarian Society, under the leadership of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Dale. Several natives of the Island formed an effective reception committee.

The Association may well be described as venerable, for this was its seventy-second Congress. Its last visit to the Island occurred as long ago as 1855, during the second year of the Crimean War, and it is curious that it should have again held its annual gathering there in the second year of the

present worldwide conflict. A brief account of its proceedings will not be without interest. A description of mere social functions does not come within the province of *The Athenæum*, but it may be mentioned that on the evening of Wednesday, the 18th, the Mayor of Ryde, Mr. J. I. Barton, gave a reception at the Pier Hotel.

On Thursday morning the party proceeded by motor to Carisbrooke, where they found awaiting them Mr. Percy Stone, who is the leading authority on the architectural works of the Island, and has published a monograph with measured drawings of all the chief buildings. The history of the Castle and its architectural features were described and traced from the existence of the British earthworks, which were cut across when the Norman stronghold was formed in the eleventh century. William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, was the first Norman Lord, a kinsman of the Conqueror. Baldwin de Redvers, in the time of Stephen, was the first builder of a stone castle. In the 'Acts of King Stephen' he is said to have possessed "a stately castle built of hewn stone and very strongly fortified." William de Vernon probably built the present great hall in 1184, but the Castle owes most of its beauty and strength to Isabella de Fortibus, the widowed Countess of Albemarle and Devon, who came in 1263 as heir to her brother, Baldwin de Redvers, the fifth of that name. She was building for thirteen years, and it was then called the "New Castle," and a description of the buildings is given in the 'Extent' of 1296. On her death King Edward I. became Lord of the Island, which was afterwards in charge of wardens or governors. In the time of Edward III. stronger defences and the round towers to the gatehouse were added. About 10,000*l.* were spent for the building of the keep. William Montague, Earl of Salisbury, was Lord from 1385 to 1397, and his arms appear on the buttress on the south-east of the great hall. Mr. Percy Stone enumerated the subsequent additions and alterations up to the last remodelling of the gatehouse under his direction in memory of Prince Henry of Battenberg, whose widow is now Governor of the Island.

A walk around the walls and through the buildings ensued, with an inspection of the newly formed museum, which contains many objects of interest. A short walk led the party to Carisbrooke Church, which was described by Mr. Stone as the most important ecclesiastical building in the Island. It was originally granted by William Fitz-Osborne to the Abbey of Lire in Normandy. Its architectural beauties and history were described, its monuments examined, and some conjectures made with regard to puzzling details.

After luncheon the visitors inspected the remains of a Roman villa in the Vicarage grounds, described by Mr. Greenfield, and then motored to Newport. Here they inspected "God's Providence House," the only house in the place that escaped the visitation of a plague in Queen Elizabeth's time. A reception was held in the Town Hall, where an exhibition was arranged of the numerous charters, documents, maces, &c., belonging to the town. Miss Hearn, a member of an old Island family, gave a learned description of these treasures. The modern church of St. Thomas of Canterbury was visited, a pretentious and poor imitation of the late Decorated style, erected in 1854-7 in place of a grand old edifice that was ruthlessly pulled down. Happily some of the ancient monuments were preserved.

In the evening Mr. Colenutt exhibited some specimens of Island flint implements, including the tribrachiate implement, which

is believed to be unique. The President also made a brief speech in lieu of his usual address.

On Friday morning the party motored to Brading Church, which was ably described by Dr. Whitehead. Tradition states that the earliest church in the Island stood here in St. Wilfrid's time. The present structure dates back to the reign of Henry II. It was remodelled in 1250. The thirteenth-century tower is curious with its three open arches, which were probably used for processions. Among several important monuments are one to John Cherwin, 1441, Constable of Porchester Castle, and those of the Oglander family. The party then journeyed to inspect the famous Roman villa, which they were glad to see so well cared for; and went on through Shanklin, Wroxall, Ventnor, St. Lawrence, Blackgang, and Chale to Kingston Church, described by the well-known antiquary the Rev. G. E. Jeans, who also pointed out the beauties of his own church of Shorwell. After a visit to Northcourt they motored back to Ryde.

Saturday was occupied by a visit to Quarr Abbey, in which modern and hideous red brick predominates over the few remains of ancient times; whence the party journeyed to the church and manor house of Arreton, and then to the beautiful village of Newchurch, with its interesting Norman church. The return journey to Ryde having been accomplished, the pilgrimage ended. Apart from the study of archaeology, the visitors much enjoyed their brief sojourn in the Island, and the kindly welcome they received. Cordial votes of thanks were accorded to all concerned in the success of the Congress, and especially to Mr. Oke for his excellent arrangements.

COPLEY'S 'GIBRALTAR.'

MR. BRITTON'S appeal to me on behalf of Copley for an *amende honorable* is one I am quite disposed to answer. I write far from all facilities of reference, but I take it that the 'Gibraltar' is the large composition (usually hanging with fine decorative effect in the lower gallery at the Guildhall) which shows to the spectator's left a welter of wreckage and drowning people, and on the other side and in the foreground a portrait group of officers looking very debonaire and courageous (as they doubtless were), with the commander crowning the group on the usual pawing white charger beloved of the nursery. I appreciate the qualities of this work highly, and years back even made a few studies from it, so much did I admire the manner in which the picture seemed to have "painted itself," the composition naturally arising out of the technical processes by which the colour-design was built up. I was so familiar with its merits that on receiving the not (artistically) very alluring invitation to write on modern war pictures I consoled myself with the reflection that I could fall back at worst on a technical disquisition upon the merits of that nowadays neglected painter, Copley (perhaps I owe Mr. Britton the friendly warning that "over here" to admire Copley is to be "pas du tout dans le mouvement").

That this resolution was not carried out is due, in the first place, to the fact that the picture was not hung in the exhibition. That is not in itself a complete excuse, as I might still have picked a quarrel with the management for neglecting about the best picture they had available from the permanent collection. I did not do this: first, because one should be fair even to hanging committees: the space occupied by

'Gibraltar' was enormous, and London has had ample opportunity after all of seeing it. Secondly, I was greatly struck on visiting the show by the size and curiousness of the industry of battle-painting, and a purely technical disquisition seemed for the moment out of place: articles are like pictures in that they sometimes "write themselves"—often worse than their authors had planned them. Moreover, we in Europe are inclined just now to look doubtfully on "swank." We should thank America for a word which enables us to sum up in a syllable what we take to be the root (whether we consider the cause of the war as military conceit or commercial greed) which we have watched flowering ultimately in the slaughter of children. There are times, as when we read certain of the Kaiser's speeches, when we even wonder whether the above-mentioned prancing quadruped beloved of the nursery is really so harmless as we had supposed—to weak minds.

By such a concatenation of circumstances was Copley once more crowded out, and I trust that his shade and biographer are placated by this explanation.

YOUR CRITIC.

Musical Gossip.

'MINIATURES FANTASTIQUES' for orchestra, by M. Bagrinovsky, were performed last Thursday week at the Promenade Concert, Queen's Hall. In these little tone-pictures the composer, whose name has not yet found its way into any biographical dictionary, aimed at depicting characteristic types from Russian folk-lore: the 'House Spirit,' the 'Old Witch,' the 'Water Nymph,' and the 'Wood Demon.' The first two numbers are clever and pleasing, and even in the other two there are successful moments. Fantasy of this kind, in which curious orchestration plays a prominent part, is apt to pall if there is any feeling of anticlimax; fantasy, like humour, has most charm when given in small quantities. The Bagrinovsky Suite is not long, but the best comes first. Mr. Delius's Pianoforte Concerto in c minor is becoming, as it deserves, familiar; and a change from the over-familiar Chaikovsky Concerto in B flat minor is welcome. Mr. Evelyn Howard-Jones was

the sympathetic interpreter of the solo part. Miss Dilys Jones was fairly successful in two of the 'Sea Pictures.'

THERE was a full house at the concert on Saturday. Handel's Largo from 'Xerxes,' adapted for orchestra by Hellmesberger, and a Bach Aria and Gavotte, arranged by Bachrich, are always sure of their effect. The Introduction 'The Sun' to Signor Mascagni's opera 'Iris' was given for the first time in England. It consists of a series of short sections, beginning with Night, and leading up through Dawn and Aurora to Morning. The idea is well carried out, and the burst of sound at the close is striking. The opera was produced at Rome in 1898. Master Solomon played Liszt's 14th 'Hungarian' Fantasia, and, as usual, with success.

SIGNOR GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO'S Mystery Play, 'The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian,' with music by M. Claude Debussy, was produced at the Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris, in May, 1911. Certain portions of the music have since been arranged by the composer in the form of a Suite for use in the concert-room, and this arrangement, under the title 'Fragments Symphoniques,' was given for the first time at the Promenade Concerts on Tuesday evening under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. Music of this kind must lose more or less of its point and meaning apart from the stage; and in this particular work more is lost in the first two sections, less in the last two. Yet throughout atmosphere and masterly colouring are evident. Even in loud moments, of which there are few, the music is never noisy; there are no sensational effects. The third section, 'The Passion,' is emotional, while the final one, 'The Good Shepherd,' is deeply impressive; moreover, as it becomes familiar it will gain in interest. The performance was excellent.

Mr. Cecil Bauner gave a fine rendering of the solo part of MacDowell's Pianoforte Concerto in d minor. In this work much of the music is attractive, but the piano part in its showy and superficial character at times recalls Liszt.

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